BELKNAP.

The Question of Jurisdiction Before the Court of Impeachment.

ARGUMENT OF MR. CARPENTER.

Does the Power of the Court Extend to a Private Citizen?

REPLY OF MR. MANAGER KNOTT.

The Constitution and Its Reference to Such Cases.

WASHINGTON, May 5, 1876. The Senate to-day resumed the consideration of the articles of impeachment against W. W. Belknap, late

The respondent, with his counsel, Messrs, Carpenter, Black and Blair, and the managers on the part of the House of Representatives being present, proclamatio was made by the Sergeant-at-Arms, after which the minutes of yesterday's session were read.

ARGUMENT OF MR. CARPENTER. Mr. Carpenter, of counsel for the respondent, after referring to the argument of Manager Lord of yesterday and to the pleadings in the case from which he noted, said he would endeavor to prove two proposi

First-That articles of impeachment cannot be en tertained against any private citizen in any case whatever, and

they must set forth every fact essential to constitute a erime impeachable; or, in other words, the crime and every allegation of fact necessary to give this Court jurisdiction to hear and determine the impeachment.

He would confine his argument to legal questions, would be as brief as possible and as "dry as a stick." There were two things possible in reference to the pro visions in the constitution relating to impeachment One was that the power of impeachment was given at large and not qualified, restricted or defined; the other that the power of impeachment was confined to officers of the United States, and that the Impeachment ran not against the crime, but against the person who happened to commit the crime. importance of judging accurately on this subject could not be exaggerated. If the former theory was maintained then every inhabitant of the United States, citizen or alien, male or female, might be impeached at the bar of the Senate for whatever the Senate for the time being might see fit to hold as a high crime and missiomeanor. Surely a jurisdiction which would bring forth millions of people to the which this court was not to without the clearest warrant of the constitution Certain principles were always to be borne in mind in among these was that the government of the United States, in all its branches and departments, was one o limited, though not of inferior power. If any power tlaimed was not a granted power, either by express words or necessary implication, it was not a power of this government. Now, under the constitution,

IMPEACHMENT WAS CONFINED to officers of the federal government. Under the claim of the managers, President Jackson, if he were still fiving, could be impeaced by the Senate for removing the deposits of the United States Bank, and brought to the bar of the Senate. Would that be an impeachment of the President? The purpose in the constitution was not that certain conduct—should be subject to impeachment, but that certain persons were, and those persons were described and designated by the deit said the President should be impeached and re moved. In the case of Jackson would that be an imment of a private citizen for conduct at a former period of his life in a public office. Mr. Carpenter then showed that, as he conceived, the framers of the consti-tution intended, as had been done in England, to confine impeachment to certain enormous crimes and for great in power and so steeped in wickedness that the could not be handled by an ordinary tribunal of law. the articles came clearly under a statute, and were not crimes so great that they had grown and swollen beyoud the power of a court of law. Mr. Carpenter prothe opinion of a large portion of that body impeach ment was unnecessary, since in a land such as this only held short terms, the beople could easily remove them by an adverse vote at the polis. The whole depate, he said, clearly by implication had reference only to the removal by impeachment of actual officers of the government. For exam. ple, it was at one time proposed that the impeachment should be tried by the Supreme Court, but it was screed that the President, being in office, and exercis ing the power of the Executive and having appointed the judges who would in that care try him, it was saler to leave it to the Senate. It was to be noted, also, that the words "high crimes and missemeanors" was a satisfiture for the word "maladin instration," which Mr. Madison thought was too ambiguous; and Mr. Madison said if the word "maladin instration," which would make the President the mere servant of Congress, since they could impeach him for anything they chose. This showed that the matters contemplated as it subjects of impeachment were to come up to the standard of a definite crime. He attemptated that after an examination of the whole debates it was clear beyond all controversy that the men who framed the constitution and submitted it to the people for adoption never had the sightest idea that any one but a public officer was ever to be impeached. The whole discussion showed that impeachment was incended as

A CURB UPON POWER

to be exercised while the power was in existence. An individual who should enter into a conspiracy against the government would be beyond the power of the courts of law. The grand jury might be dispersed by a company of regulars, and, therefore, it was necessary to lodge this power of impeachment in the Senate, who had power enough from the people to hold any one in check and thus secure and protect the people from maladininistration.

Mr. McDonald, of Indiana, asked if the term of office ing the power of the Executive and having appoint

om maladministration.

Mr. McDonalb, of Indiana, asked if the term of office f the accessed should terminate or expire pending the rial, would that operate to discontinue or abate the

cause?

Mr. Carpenter said that if he was right in his argument the only purpose of an impeachment was to remove a man from office. When the man was out of office the suit would cease. That was the only object for which the power of impeachment was given. Suppose the man committed suicide while the trial was progressing, would not that stop it? So if he committed official suicide by resigning the office, the prosecution has gained its end. The drequalitying clause, as a penalty, was put in to make impeachment effectual and to prevent the President, after an officer has been removed by impeachment from restoring him to power. It should be noted that the whole discussion in the Convention was only in regard to the Executive, and the check upon him would not be effectual if the morning after a removal by impeachment had taken place the President returned the offender to power. Judge Story said that the disqualification was not a necessary part of the judgment. Was this court to go on and schence a man after he was officially or physically dead? What a larce to remove a man from office when he was not in office or siter he had died and passed beyond the jurisdiction of this Court. So far as the effect upon the suit was boncerned he saw no difference between a man's official or his natural deth. The suit abated because there was no further motive to prosecute it. There was not a single writer who did not maintain that impeachment was intended for punishment, not simply as a protection to the people against high and dangerous powerful offenders. After this Senate got through with him the man was intended for punishment, not simply as a protection to the people against high and dangerous powerful offenders. After this Senate got through with him the than was handed over to the Grand Jury to meet the appropriate punishment for his crime, whatever it was, Mr. Carrenter said there might be a distinction between found? Mr. CARPENTER said that if he was right in his argu

stricties were found and resignation after articles had been found?

Mr. Carrenter said there might be a distinction between the cases, but he maintained that in both cases the proceedings fell to the ground. Or course he might be able to establish one proposition and yet fail to establish the other. It did not follow, because a man was clean and clear out of office by removal or by the expiration of his term and could not be impeached for that reason that, therefore, a resignation of the office after articles of impeachment had been found would send the procention. They were different questions. Me maintained the affirmative in both, and he thought that if the resignation took place even in the most of the trial the suit abated, because the object sought to be accomplished by the suit was accomplished. The effect which the resignation had was not dependent apon the mostive which dictated it.

On motion of Mr. Ensuys the Senate took a recess for twenty minutes. Ar Gideon J. Tucker. Mr. Peter Cooper and others money to the amount of \$150, which he had not active such the object sought to phished by the suit was accomplished. The such the resignation had was not dependent monitive which dictated it.

Honor Mr. Edwunds the Senate took a recess by minutes.

The summan of Mr. Carrenter resumed his argument her claborated the points in his previous re
Mr. Carsey was supported by more than half the members present, and expressed himself willing at any time to account for any money received by him.

plies to Senators McDonald and Conking. He there quoted from the Peteralist and Judge Strong to show that the jurisdiction of the Senate applied to the office and not to the person. He next referred to the impeachment

prelacing his remarks by saying that this Court more than any other was bound by its previous decisions. In that case the counsel for the House of Representatives claimed, as was elamed by the counsel for the delence now, that impeachment was not intended as a means of publishing a criminal, but of removing from office an unit or corrupt official. Such, also, was the cuntorm argument in the opinious of such seamors are penter quoted from the opinious of such seamors are penter quoted from the opinious of senators Howe, carreit Dwis, Summer and Edmund, and continuing his argument, said be had searched in vain for a single instance in any State of the Union where unpeachment thad been commenced against a man not in office. Mr. Carpenter quoted from numerous authorities to show that fractions of a day could be noticed, and said be certainly had not supposed that it would be sought to convict the designation of the thing that the convict he designation of the thing that the convict had elegandary of the manager's present claim, if a rean was sentenced by a court marrial to be shot at two o'clock in the morning he must still be shot be acuse the law recognized no fractions of a day. Mr. Carpenter also read authorities to show that, from the ext of the constitution, from the debates of the Convention which framed it, from the writings of all those men most familiar with the times in what all those men most familiar with the times in what all these men most familiar with the times in what all these men most familiar with the times in what all these men most familiar with the times in what all these men most familiar with the times in what all these men most familiar with the times in what all these men most familiar with the times in what all the second of the thing, the proceeding of impactablement was confined to those bounding office at the time when the impacthment of this question was confined to those bounding office at the time when they do not the proceeding of impactable the work of the familiar part to the t

agers denied.

At the point Mr. Knorr said that he disliked extremely asking a favor at the hands of the Souate, but he was suffering such physical pain that he must ask for adjournment.

On motion of Mr. Edwunds, of Vermont, the Senate, sitting as a court for the trial of articles of impeachment, adjourned until to-morrow.

POLITICAL NOTES.

The Worcester Spy quotes Judge Hoar as saying recently that he would jump out of a three story window to make Bristow President, or out of a two story window to make Blaine President.

A Blaine club has been formed in Springfield, Mass., by colored men. It has a membership of seventy.

Portland (Me.) Press:—"If the republican party only ives up to its history, and avails itself of the gloriou opportunities, it will command the whole independent

The Troy Times says that Tilden's friends are not claiming that although he may not get the St. Louis nomination himself he will still be able to sell the highest bidder, owing to the instruction that it shall ter to England, in the event of the election of the candidate with whom he bargains.

The Austin (Texas) Statesman thinks that Bayard's character will be of more avail than the machinery of political intriguers.

Louisville Courier-Journal :- "Bristow is the only candidate for the Presidency whose chances were ever injured by a suspicion of his honesty."

The Athens (Ga.) Watchman says:-"Let the South naite on Bayard and the matter is settled. It is to the South that the democratic party must look for its main strength and the Southern delegations to St. Louis should see to it that a man acceptable to their constituencies be nominated."

Advertiser says .- "The republican party cannot afford to nominate any obscurity and devote the chief work of the canvass to telling the country who he is. It cannot afford to take any 'make-shift' and put him in nomination as a 'compromise candidate.' Our candidate this year must be eminently fit for the nomination and the office; and we don't believe the Convention will be turned away from men of this character, and give the communition to some respectable mediocrity, whose nomination would mean 'disappointment, spathy and

Connecticut, and be sure of getting for him the "regu-lar party vote." But the Cincinnati Convention could not nominate a man of that sort without bringing de-

struction upon the republican party.

The Worcester (Mass.) Spy pays its respects to filden as follows:—"It is impossible for anybody to be an honest and carnest supporter of political reform who puts forward Samuel J. Tilden as a representative reform leader. Mr. Tilden's political record shows that he is not now and never has been anything more than an unscrupulous politician and self seeker. His 'canal reform,' which has been talk, pretence and nothing else, was started to serve a political purpose. None of plunder; none of them have been punished; he has not meant to have them punished; he has meant only

was convicted as a member of the Whiskey Ring, and sentenced to pay a fine of \$10,000 and go to jail for two years, was a good specimen of the political organist. He always supported the party. If there was any vice he detested and violently denounced it was bolt-ing or scratching the regular ticket. He was a journalist because he was a politician. His notion of run-ning a party organ was to get 'inside,' know the se-With him politics was a game, and his paper was useful because it increased his share of the 'swag.'

INDEPENDENT LABOR PARTY.

The independent labor party held a meeting last evening in Masonic Hall, Thirteenth street, between Third and Fourth avenues. It was not exactly an enthusiastic meeting, but it was a very excitable one, the excitability, happily for all concerned, being under great control. Mr. William A. A. Carsey is the president of this union, and he was accused at a previous neeting of having collected moneys for the benefit of the association and of having appropriated them to his own use. The committee appointed to intend the control of the committee appointed to investigate the case reported last night, and in their report they stated that Mr. Caraey had collected from Mr. Guleon J. Tucker, Mr. Peter Cooper and others money to the amount of \$150, which he had not accounted for.

THE EXHIBITION.

Great Britain's Elaborate Display at the Centennial.

WHY SHE SHOWS SUCH INTEREST IN THE EXHIBITION,

The Relative Excellence of American and British Goods.

A Walk Through the British Section.

PHILADELPHIA, May 5, 1876. It begins to be evident that no foreign nation is show-ing so great a patriotic interest in the Centennial Exhi-bition as Great Britain. Certainly none will make more determined efforts to have a thoroughly representative exhibit. Her Commissioners seem to feel that English manufacturers have peculiar reasons for exhausting their resources in the display at Philadelphia. England seems to see that she is in danger of losing the At all events American manufacturers will dispute her supremacy, and the Philadelphia Exhibition will be the ground of the friendly strife, in which will be settled the important commercial question whether or not America can successfully compete with Great Britain in many branches of manufacture.

ENGLAND IS SURPASSING HERSELP in the character of the goods she is sending for display. Her exhibit, though not so large, will be finer than she has ever before made at any World's Fair. It has been ollected and examined with the utmost care, and for thoroughness and excellence will be a magnificent in-dustrial triumph. Mr. Archer and his colleagues of the British Commission do not in the least boast of their work. On the contrary, they are diplomatically re-served; but in their dogged English way they have imiration of the world. About seven-eighths of the entire British and colonial exhibits have arrived in this country. Many of the articles are still in boxes and ases which have not been unpacked or opened But quite a number are ready for exhibition; and enough of the collection can be seen to justify the hignest an-ticipations of its wealth and variety.

HER SPACE IN THE MAIN BUILDING. In the main building nearly one-quarter of the entire floor space is assigned to Great Britain and her colonies—Great Britain having 51,776.3 square feet, Canada 24,070.8, and Australasia, India and other colonies 24,070.8. The British section extends from the central transept of the main building nearly to the west wall of the building, Italy, Norway and Sweden occupying between them about 30,000 square feet to the west. Of course it would be impossible to give at present any-thing like a detailed description of the British display or even to do justice to the goods already in position there in the space of a single newspaper article; but it is instructive to ramble through the British section and note the more prominent objects, passing by the innumerable articles less conspicuous by their position or their novelty. English workmen are busily engaged on all sides. Exhibitors and their assistants are un packing boxes, cabinet makers and joiners are putting ap cases, and confusion and noise prevail on all sides. It is not easy to examine critically or to pause long to admire a piece of fine pottery or metal work without being in some artisan's way and being told so, rather bluntly, in an odd sort of accent.

The first peculiarity an American observes when he treads upon British ground is that the showcases suggest the establishments where mourning goods are sold in this country. The wood-work is invariably of a solemn black. Sometimes there is a delicate gilt border; a few cases are richly decorated with gilt and carving; here and there other colors are very sparingly introduced. When the cases are filled their sombre color probably affords the best contrast to the goods within, but when they are empty the effect of so many much the same as a visit to a large undertaker's shop where the coffins are kept standing on end. When one omes accustomed to this darkness of color it is found to be restful to the eye and in infinitely better taste than the majority of the cases in the American and of chaste design, while those now being put up by our own exhibitors-often more expensive and made of generally too florid in ornamentation. British exhibitors say that the cases from their country are all made by three famous houses in London, who make

specialty of manufacturing handsome work of this kind. DOULTON WARE. The largest single space allotted in the British section is that of T. H. Doulton & Co., of Lambeth, manufacturers of the pottery universally called "Doulton ware." Their stands cover 3,000 square feet. Nearly all their goods are ready. This establishment, which is famous throughout the world for its line work, sends one of the choicest collections of all, and certainly the finest in its peculiar line. The famous group of "America," in terra cotta, is to be placed in the centre of the Art Gallery. It has arrived and been unpacked but has not yet been set up. Of its thousands of fragile parts not one was injured, so carefully was it packed for transportation. Another of these exhibits is a beautiful dolphin fountain of elaborately ornamental Doubton ware, which has been placed in position in the centre avenue of the main building. It is ten feet high and of beautiful design. Divided into a number of sepaof beautiful design. Divided into a number of sepa-rate groups are manufacturing and domestic stoneware. One group is of large jars, surmounted by a monster ho-ding 200 gallons; another is for chemical and scien-tific ware; and another for plumbers and sanitary goods. A nuge segmental sewer pipe, nearly five feet in diameter inside, which can be taken apart like the

goods. A huge segmental sewer pipe, nearly five feet in diameter inside, which can be taken apart like the staves of a barrel, is also exhibited. The gems of this collection, however, are in the art work—ornamental chims and pottery, designed not only for the table and the maniet, but timing for floors and for inlaying in door panels, mantels, furniture and walls. There are over 1,500 different specimens of these alone. This exhibition of Doulton ware, showing the many articles which can be made of pottery and chims, and the innumerable uses and ornaments it can be put to, will certainly be one of the great features of the British display.

**NETAL WORK.*

Another prominent object is the fine metal work of Elkington & Co., where, in a space of much less than 200 square feet, will be goods valued at \$500,000 in gold. These handsome articles will face upon the central rotunda, in the most conspicuous part of the building. Their neighbors are the cases of A. B. Daniell & Son, who exhibit costly and elaborate ornamental CHINA WORK,

whose goods were among the first to be in position. Porcelain and earthenware are also exhibited by T. G. Brown, Westhend, Moore & Co., from Hanley, Staffordshire, and others. Maw & Co., of Brossley, Staffordshire, and others. Maw & Co., from Hanley, Staffordshire, and others. Maw & Co., from Bosoley, Staffordshire, and others. Maw & Co., from Bosoley, Staffordshire, and others. Maw & Co., from Bosoley, Staffordshire, and others. Maw & Co., of Brossley, Staffordshire, and others. As and adjoining them Craven, Dunnell & Co., of Shropshire, have a floor and wall of mosaic tiles. The Staffordshire, and and such a display of ware was never before seen in this country.

Two arge columns of polished Aberdeen granito are the present most prominent representatives of old Scotia. They are sent by McDonaid, Field & Co., and Thomas Hunter, of Aber

Fhomas Hunter, of Aberdeen.

IRON ART WORK.

A conspicuous object is a very elaborate iron lawn pavilion, now erecting by Messra Barnard, Bisbop & Barnard, of the Norfolk Iron Works, Norwich, exhibitors of fine art work in metals. This pavilion is well worth a description in full. The details are thus given in a technical description in the Norwich Mercury of April 1:—

in a technical description in the Norwich Mercury of April 1:—

This pavilion, which is intended for use upon a lawn, or ornamental grounds, is 35 feet long by 18 feet wide, by 35 feet high to be extreme ridge. It is mounted upon a data of four steps, it has two floors, the upper of which is reached by a spiral staircase. It is supported by tempty-eight square columns placed two feet six inches apart. The ornament in the shatts of these columns is of a very rich and varied character. At a height of seven feet six inches from the ground a traisom bar connects the columns. The lower versinds is supported by east from brackets, firmly secured to the columns the lower versinds is supported by east from brackets, firmly secured to the columns. The lower the columns are studies from the "Apple bloower, with fiving birds;" White-thorn, with pheasants, "Secteb fir, with jars;" "Sunflower;" 'Chrysanthenum, narcissus, daisy sudfarss, with a crahe and rising lark, "Ac., &c. These brackets far the support the cutter and creating of lower from the creating terms a way line, which is surmounted at intervals by tune vicing caved, having for their milled transmission, is a richly caved column, become it and the gutter, are column, because the column become it and the gutter, are column because it and the gutter, are column because it and the gutter, are column become it and the gutter, are column to commend the column beautiful and any other quantit and commendate of the column beautiful and any other quantit and commendate of the column beautiful and any other quantit and commendate out the column beautiful and any other quantit and commendate out medial tons of various designs, being admit and commendate out.

in: Spienaid epportunities for display are anorded by the large windows over the ends and sides of the main building. The south centre gallery windows were assigned to England, and the most famous English makers are sending their best specimens, the contributions being so numerous that an extension of space was granted. There will be an excellent chance to compare the English glass with the far-lamed German work, the latter country having been assigned the windows of the west front for her exhibitors.

materials, inreads, yaras, popins, laces, hostery, gloves, jewerry, musical instruments and leather work. Textic fabrics especially will be completely represented.

THE LONDON GRAPHIC
has erected an enclosure on the walls of which are exhibited many of the original designs of their pictures, which make it a very attractive exhibition. In the centre of their space there is a model of the machine on which the Graphic is printed, which will be used for printing circulars, and will have power furnished by the agency of a gas stove. The Illustrated London News, also, has a structure on which are shown many of their best engravings. Bradbury & Agnew, the publishers of Punck, will exhibit a curious collection of cartoons from that famous publication. The British Geological Survey and Ordinance Survey will show maps, &c. An ormate pavilion has been crected for the "School of Art Needlework," over which the Princess Louise presides, and nere will be shown, among other things, work sent by the Queen and royal family.

The exhibit of India goods in the main building is nearly all arranged, and will be of much interest to Americans. The greater portion is sent from the India Museum of London. There are specimens of the lood and other products of India, showing overything that the natives cat, wear and use. There are dyes and silks in every possible form—raw, floss, cocoon, span, woven, dyed, &c.—and wild silks. These specimens are carefully arranged in cases, with neat labels showing whence they came. There are also cases containing native Indian arms, pottery, metal ware (some of it of great costiness), lacquered work, boxes made of porcupine quills, sandal wood, &c. An associatent of native land and an exhibit of Indian carpets and also fine specimens of the Hindoo antiquities from Amaravati; also textife the Hindoo antiquities from Amaravati; also extite the Hindoo antiquities from Amaravati; also extite the Finish and cotton, unique drawings in mica and embroidered work from behit. There is a case of jowers in silk and

AUSTRALASIA.

The Australian exhibits are chiefly specimens of ray products, views of scenery and flowers and samples o soils and minerals. New South Waies has creeted it the centre of its space a large trophy containing specimens of coal in blocks. The Queensland exhibit is in the most forward state of preparation of any, and is it charge of Mr. Mackay, or the Queenslander. He space is enclosed and has in the centre an obelisk renthe most forward state of prep. action of any, and is in charge of Mr. Mackay, of the Queesslander. Her space is enclosed and has in the centre an obelisk representing the quantity of gold found in the colony since 1868. The height of this o seliek is 19 feet inches; it is 3 feet 3 inches square at the base and 18 inches square at the apex. The gold it represents weighed 60 tons and was worth \$45,000,000. Towering above the enclosure, this obelisk is a prominent object in this part of the building. There are photographs and colored drawings on the walls, representing the scenery of the different parts of the colony, the towns, villages, gold regions, &c. These are arranged in geographical groups, each group having a description on the wall above it and specimens of the soils and products beneath. The colony sends specimens of the coopper, sugar, arrow root, wools, oils, timbers, silks, natural history and also botanical preparations. The production of this now eclipsing that of gold in Queensland, and the colony has sent no less than twelve tons of tin to the Exhibition, representing the motal in every stage from the crude ore to the smolted tin. There are also five tons of copper sont, one single mass of copper ore of very fine quality weighing two tons. There are furz, leather, where, spirits and also fine wools from the Darling Downs district. An elaborate box, exhibiting twenty-two different woods of the colony, is exhibited, these timbers being also represented in the log. The Canadian exhibit is not yet ready, the cases being all up, however, and much of the goods on the ground. Raw products will make up a great portion of the Canadian display.

THE CENTENNIAL COMMISSION.

PREPARATION FOR THES CELEBRATION OF THE COMING FOURTH OF JULY-EXPLANATION BY MR. KIMBALL, OF NEW YORK. PHILADELPHIA, May 5, 1876.

was but a slim attendance. Mr. Kimball, of New York, who was reported in yesterday's Heranda staking ground in layer of abnagating the existing contracts in regard to the liquor question desires a correction made—viz., that he was decidedly in layer of sustaining all

viz., that he was decidedly in layer of sustaining all existing concessions, but acknowledges that he was in the outset opposed to the selling of liquor on the grounds, but as the concessions had been granted, he would undoubtedly sustain them.

The credentials of S. S. kikins, of New Mexico, were presented and referred to the proper committee.

In reference to preparations for the 4th of July celebration, General Hawley explained that the processions could not be fused, that they would be each so massive that the streets would be obstructed and too much time occupied in passing. It had therefore been proposed that the civic, military and society displays should be allotted different sections of the city, which would, no doubt, be carried out. The ceremonies upon the ground have been proviously published so far as it could be arranged at present.

A preliminary committee of three were appointed to organize the celebrations of the day and report after the opening of the Exhibition.

On motion, the commission adjourned until Monday next at three P. M.

SPANISH-AMERICA AT THE CEN-

Several respectable commission houses dealing specially with Spain and the Spainsh-American com-tries have turnished funds to establish, in the Inter-

national Exhibition, an office devoted to the promotion and the increase of trade between the United States and all the Spanish-speaking countries, being at the same time a place to give all kinds of information regarding the Exhibition and its contents to Spanish-american visitors.

The office will be known under the name of "Spanish-American Commercial Agency," and its managers will be Messrs. C. Carranza and F. Ansoategui, with whom the idea originated. Among the subscribers of stockho'ders are found, besides these gentiomen, the well known frims of Muñoz & Espriells, late Ribon & Muñoz; D. De Castro & Co., E. F. Davison & Co., Hernandez & Tracy, Galway & Casado, &c.

Mr. Carranza has been for a long time the charge d'affaires of the Argentine Republic at Washington, and Mr. Ansoategui is the Consul General from Honduras.

WOMEN'S CENTENNIAL UNION.

Union will be held at Chickering Hall to-day, at two o'clock. The President's and Treasurer's reports will be read, and the bannor destined for the Woman's Pa-vilion at Philadelphia will be exhibited.

How London's Four Millions Travel on Land and Water.

The Great Usefulness of the Underground Railway.

THE "BUSES."

Over Fifty Million Passengers Carried by One "'Bus" Company.

Instructive Facts for New York Conveyance Monopolists.

LONDON, April 22, 1876. As might be expected, the necessities of the teem ng millions who inhabit the "county of houses" called London have called into existence a manifold system of locomotion which, in extent and general ptability, is without equal. A glance at the tics relating to the area and population of London will suffice to show what the locomotive necessities of the inhabitants must be. Spread out on either side of the inhabitants must be. Spread out on either side of the river over an orea of 75,000 acras, equal to 122 square miles, in an endless labyrinth of brick-lined streets, the vast city shelters a population of 4,000,000 souls, London must be regarded as a congeries of towns and being the cities of London proper and of Westminster' Around these two centres the growth of centuries has produced modern London, the extreme suburban points of the circumference being Hampstead, Islington, Stoke Newington and Hackney in the north; Stratford, Limeouse, Deptford, Greenwich, Woolwich, Charlion and Plumstead in the cast: Camberwell and Streatham in the south, and Kensington, Fulham, Hammersmith and Putney in the west. Thus, although all these places retain their old manner, they are in fact swallowed up by the huge and omniverous monster of whom they have become part and parcel. As the question of

become part and parcel. As the question of RAPID AND RYPECTIVE TRANSIT
IS now exciting much attent on the New York, the readers of the Heralds may like to have some details as to the principle and method employed in solving this important problem for the immense locomotive population of London. It must be stated, however, at the outset that, owing to the entirely differing configuration and topography of the sites of London and New York and the completely dissimilar geological formations on which the two cities stand, no strictly parallel comparison can be made between them. The tiple city of New York, Jersey City and Brooklyn is sepa-rated by two vast streams and hes upon an unrivalled harbor, whereas London, tar inland, is simply bisocted by one great water artery. Then, again, New York stands upon rocky ground, London upon a formation which has given a name to geology—the "Loudor clay"-a point of much importance when the practica bility of subterraneau railroads is taken into consider-The three great lines of transit and travel in settled countries being ROAD, RIVER AND BAIL,

it is under these heads that an account of the system of locomosion should be classified. River and rail, as arteries of London locomotion, do not present any par-ticular points of interest just now with regard to the question of transit engaging the attention of New York, where an effective and suitable system of omn and cabs seems to be the great desideratum. Indeed so far as locomotion by river is concerned, London has far more to learn from New York than New York from There is scarce any ground for compariso between the little "penny steamer," flitting about on the Thames, and the majestic ferryboat of the North and East rivers; although, on the other hand, the dimensions of the penny steamer are in keeping with the size of the stream on which it plies, just as the mightys-St. John is in harmony with the oceafic stream of the Hudson. As to the facilities afforded by ola") THE METROPOLITAN AND DISTRICT RAILWAY,

any schemes which have been suggested the many schemes which have been suggested to provide New York with an underground railway must have made the London system familiar to your readers, and it will not be necessary to dwell at any length upon the subject. A glance at the official map of the District Railway and its connections explains the whole system at once. The underground railway sweeps in fashion. Attached to the oval on its west is a loop line embracing the western suburbs as far as Hammer underground system is tapped, by the main lines of railway which radiate from the metropolis to the provinces, the radiating lines crossing on the north a long line which traverses northern London, and on the west a line which traverses the extreme western portion of the suburbs and connects the main lines which run north and south. The first section of the under-ground railway, consisting of three and a half miles Paddingdon, was opened in 1862. It cost £1,300,000, and runs on the same level with the gas pipes and water mains. Hence it has been called the "Rallway of Rats" and "The Main Sewer." The southern half of the oval was completed in 1869 and 1871, and runs through more cuttings than the northern portion, from which circumstance it has been dabbed the "daylight

UNDERGROUND LONDON.

This system of rail has proved an immense boon to the hundreds of thousands who, when their day's work is over, wish to escape speedily to the freer air of the saburbs, and its completion has no doubt tended to swell immensely the growth of the suburbs. The speed of the underground trains varies from twenty to thirty miles an hour—a rate which is maintained bespeed of the underground trains varies from twenty to thirty miles an hour—a rate which is maintained between the frequent stopping places owing to the system of brakes, by which the trains can be brought to a dead stop in a lew yaris. The hours of the carriages being on a level with the platforms of the stations, the carriages are emptied and filled in an incrediably short space of time, the average time of stoppage being about twenty to thirty-live seconds. The chief, and indeed almost the only cause of complaint against the Metropolitan Railway, is the overcrowding of the carriages adving the busy hours of the moraing and evening. Following each other, as the trains do at intervals of but a low minutes, the crowd is so great that the usual stringently enforced rule against persons standing in the carriages is aonadoned by facit consent, an underground railway carriage being the only public vehicle in which such evercrowding is tolerated. Occasionally some old gentleman with corns will commence a feeble protest, "Really, you know —," interrupted by "Very sorry, but I've missed two trains already." So much, then, for river and rail. The two branches of

BOAD OR STREET TRAFFIC OF LONDON are the omnibus system and the cab ("hansom" and "four-wheeler") system. Very different from the small, light New York stage, drawn by its weedy horses, is the huge, sold, lumeering London omnibus, dragged through the crowded streets by its heavy, sturdy Belgian horses. Ferhaps no leature of the street life of London strikes the American more than the appearance of these great "buses," crowded inside and out, for, as a general thing, though a "bus" may not posess its in-leoning the winder-count of the street life of London strikes the American more than the appearance of the arm might very reasonably be adopted on the New York tramways. Another point of difference in the invariable employment of two officials to each stance carriage, viz, driver and conductor.

In the American stage, which, even when crowded with people, both se

" or "lockey club" on their pocket h

(naving an appointment to keep) present seat on the knife board oxnings nourses traverse London in all directions, through the centre parts to and from the extreme suburbs. There a about 1,500 different omnibases (about 600 of which a the property of the London General Omnibas Copany), employing nearly 7,000 persons. The inajor commence running at eight in the morning, and, as rule, do not cease until midnight or later. They seed each other during the busy parts of the day at tervals of five minutes. The fares vary from one pen to sixponce within the metropoits, according to diance. A list of the lares to the chief points of route is posted in each omnibus. The chief cent

ance. A list of the large to the chie oute is posted in each omnibus. Th rom which omnibus routes radiate are: All the railway stations. The Bank of England.

Oxford street, corner of Tottenham Court road.

Bayswater to Whitechapel, by Oxford street and Hol

gion to Oxford street, Holborn, Newgate reet, Cheapside. St. John's Wood to Bank. St. John's Wood to Elephant and Castle, by Baker treet, Regent street, Charing Cross and Westminster

the housing of trainway cars, and £4,884 from the sale of manure and advertising; the number of passenger carried during aix months by omnibuses was £5,008,300 the average number of omnibuses working on west days was 56; the average number of omnibuses working on Sundays, 467; the average fraile receipts paromnibus per week were £18 is 11½d.; The average traile receipts per omnibus per working day, £2 13a, id.; the average fare per passenger, £58d.; the average earnings per mile rus, 11.02d.; total number of miles run by omnibuses, \$5,56,547. The total expenses of the Company during the half year were £396,384.

miles run by omnibuses, 5,876,547. The total expenses of the Company during the haif year were £396,381 113, 74.

The number of the Company's horses employed is omnibus and tramway service on December 31, 1876, was 7,855; the average price paid for horses during the haif year was £39 8s. 6d., in the corresponding period of 1874 it was £.9 6s. 6d. The number of dead and hving horses soid ouring the haif year was \$80, in the corresponding half year of 1874 it was £60; proportionately to the total number of the Company's horses the loss was 0.6 per cent less than in 1874. The total cost of horse renewals in the haif year was £30,616 17a 10d.; in the haif year ending December 31, 1874, it was £33,147 14s. 11d. a decrease of £2,530 17s. 1d. This company owns about £00 of the 1,500 omnibuses which traverse the metropolis. The remaining 300 are the property of a few lesser companies and of private individuals. The pay of the drivers at all the London omnibuses is about £1. On the 31st of December last there were £,550 omnibus drivers and 3,402 conductors ilcensed.

THIS HASTY SUMMARY

of a subject which might be swelled to much larger dimensions may be of interest to those in New York who are interested in procuring for that city a system of public conveyance which shall be cheap, commodious and cirective. Although the system of horse cars, or, as they are called here, "trainways," is so much more developed in New York than in London, and meets better the requirements of the population, I fear that not many hints can be derived from the configuration of London tits not possible that the "buses" can be superseded. The London streats are far too narrow and tortuous to admit of rails, which, in the wide and rectangularly intersecting streats of New York are conveniently practicable. In the suburban portions of London, however, horse cars have, after much opposition, been successfully introduced and have furnished one more means of cheap and railed transit to the huge and overgrown metropolis. The real want of New York, a

CHEAP CARS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD :-

Now that we are blessed with a stage coach, why can not New Yorkers advance one step further and have fancy equipage, but plain, durable turnouts, suitable for wear and tear on our pavements. And I think that a constortable, clean cab, be it ever so nomely would be almost durersaily patronized in preference to the pucked and close horse cars, or tedious omnibuses knowing your sympathy with us in this respect, I sinceresty trust you will keep this matter agitated.

New Your, May 1, 1876.